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*Crown Trio
For Descriptions
See Pages 4 and 5*

CROWN TRIO
MRS. C. W. WARD (Pink)
MRS. GEORGE H. PRING (White)
PENNSYLVANIA (Blue)

Arlington Water Lily Gardens

WATER LILY SPECIALISTS

GROWERS OF WATER LILIES AND AQUATIC PLANTS

ARLINGTON • NEW JERSEY



WE ARE PLEASED to present this descriptive catalogue of Water Lilies and Aquatic Plants to our patrons and prospective customers. It is brief but, we think, complete with regard to the essentials of cultivation and care and to descriptions of plants, for which we have made only such claims as will be sustained if the plants are accorded reasonable and suitable treatment, as hereinafter suggested, upon receipt from us. We are desirous of obtaining your approval at all times of the quality of our stock and our methods of shipping and assure you that years of experience and great care are expended both in the growing and packing of our plants. Our aim in the handling of each order is to secure a pleased customer, for such we consider a most valued asset.



WATER LILIES AND OTHER AQUATICS

Their Cultivation and Care

THERE is a fascination about lake, pond, or stream which, if it is inhabited by plant and animal life, becomes irresistible. Especially is this so when the plants flower and give forth a wealth of gorgeous bloom as do the Water Lilies. And so easy of culture are these exquisite flowers—full sun, still water, and good garden soil being the prime requisites—that there is no reason why every bit of exposed water should not be beautified by them.

Where there is a stagnant pool the introduction of aquatic plants and animal life will change an unhealthful, mosquito-breeding spot into an attractive water-garden. Where no natural body of water exists, the beauty and charm of the tender and hardy Water Lilies, Nelumbiums, and other aquatics may be enjoyed by constructing an artificial pool; for, with comparatively little effort, all the fascination of the water-garden can be brought to the most limited grounds.

For those for whom the smallest pool may be too large, there is the tub-garden. Water Lilies can be successfully grown in tubs and half-barrels; and these, when sunk in the ground and planted about the edge with other moisture-loving plants, afford a miniature water-garden complete in every detail.

Members of the Water Lily family are found in practically all parts of the world. Collectors have gathered together these native varieties; and hybridists, aiding Nature where she would permit, have brought forth remarkable and beautiful improvements—flowers of greater charm of color, symmetry of line, and ease of culture. Considering their ease of culture when given full sun, still water, and fairly rich soil, the fact that the weeding and watering problems of other types of garden do not exist, the relative inexpensiveness of even the most choice varieties, and the wealth of exquisite flowers produced from early spring until frost, Water Lilies and other aquatics are worthy of an appreciation accorded few other plants.

Sunlight is essential for success in growing Water Lilies. Whether you are considering planting in natural pond, artificial pool, or tub, be sure the location enjoys full sunlight.

Soil. The natural muck of ponds is the ideal soil for Water Lilies, Nelumbiums, and other aquatics. However, a good garden soil enriched with one-fourth well-rotted manure (or where manure is unobtainable, ground bone or bone-meal used at the rate of one quart to a bushel of soil) will give excellent results.

When planting a natural pond, if the bottom is hard or stony it is well to plant in a bushel basket of good soil and drop the basket where wanted in the pond. The thin wood of the basket will soon rot away, leaving a mound of good soil on the bottom in which the Lily crown may become established.

In artificial pools a foot of soil may be spread over the bottom and layered 1 inch with clean sand to prevent discoloration of the water. Boxes or tubs may be used as containers, in which case they should be approximately 2 feet square and 1 foot deep for best results. In small pools, however, a 1 cubic foot box may be used—the lessened quantity of soil will produce smaller flowers.

When tubs are used the amount of soil will be in proportion to the depth of the tub; from 6 to 8 inches at least should be provided.

Fertilizing and Changing of Soil. In natural ponds, sprinkling of ground bone over the ice in early spring, about where the Lily crowns are planted, will cause a precipitation when the ice melts. It may be sprinkled on the water with like result. Ground bone should be applied at the rate of one-half pound to 100 square feet of water surface.

In artificial pools, when the soil is directly in the bottom, the water should be drained off every two to three years and the soil either removed entirely or replenished with some fresh soil and forked over, some well-rotted manure or bone-meal being added at that time. If the soil is in containers, these should be filled anew or top-dressed each year. When a plant shows signs of starvation during the growing season, nourishment can be supplied by the quickly available blood-meal fertilizer. This should be supplied at the rate of one handful every three weeks per plant. It may be dropped on the water over the crown or placed in a paper bag and the bag pressed into the soil near the crown with the flat of the hand.

Water. The depth of water may vary from a few inches to 3 to 4 feet. All hardy Lilies, however, will give better results if covered by only 1 foot of water during the summer months. Only the strong-growing varieties of hardy Lilies should be chosen for growing in water 2 feet or more in depth. Tender Lilies and Lotus should have not more than 12 inches of water over the crowns.

Water Lilies, especially the tender varieties, prefer warm, still water. For this reason, they should not be planted near the intake in natural ponds. In artificial pools it is a mistake to have a continuous flow of water, as from a fountain. Add water to the pool only as it is evaporated. This may be done by syringing with a hose, preferably in the late afternoon. Such syringing is beneficial in that it washes dust from the leaves and also such insect pests as green and black fly which then can be destroyed by the fish.

How to Plant. In natural ponds the root or rhizome of hardy varieties should be pressed into the mud in a horizontal position deeply enough to cover the growing tip. Place a flat stone on top to hold down the crown until it has rooted. If it is desired to plant in a place difficult of access, a stone may be tied to the root and thrown to the desired spot. In large ponds a much better effect is obtained if the planting is made in groups (3 to 6 of a given variety in each) and the groups placed from 10 to 20 feet apart, according to variety used, size of pond, etc.

Artificial pools may be managed more intensively; 3 to 6 feet between each plant, according to the variety and amount of soil supplied, is sufficient. The roots of hardy Lilies or the growing plants of tender Lilies may be planted in the bottom of the pool or in boxes 2 feet square and 1 foot deep. The hardy roots can be pressed into the soil, in either case, as directed for planting in natural ponds. The tender Lilies should be planted so that the ball of earth about the root is completely covered.

Plantings may be made in small containers as tubs, half-barrels, etc. For a full discussion of this type of planting, see page 15.

When to Plant. Hardy Lilies can be planted any time from April to August. The best time, however, is just when they begin to grow, which in the latitude of New York is about May 1.

Tender Lilies should not be set out until warm, settled weather is assured, which is usually about May 20 in the latitude of New York. Although all our tender Nymphaeas are *properly hardened* before being shipped, we do not advise too early planting. Nothing is gained; rather, much valuable time is lost waiting for them to recover from a too early planting in cold water.

Summer Care. Keeping the pool clean and adding a little fertilizer occasionally, if required, are the main considerations in summer care. For both hardy and tender Lilies in artificial pools, a handful of dried blood, sprinkled over the water above the crown every two weeks or so, is beneficial and will not harm fish or other animal life.

Winter Care. During the winter, hardy Lilies need no care, provided the water-depth is sufficiently great so that it will not freeze to the crowns. It is good practice and safer for the concrete work to empty artificial pools, fill with leaves or litter, and cover over with boards which can then be covered over with stable manure or other litter. Sunken tubs may be treated likewise or removed to a cool cellar, as may boxes. Unless one has a greenhouse, tender Lilies had best be considered as annuals. Nelumbiums may be handled in like manner as hardy Lilies.

Replanting is necessary only with hardy Lilies. If planted in boxes or tubs, the roots should be lifted every two to three years, preferably in the spring, all soil shaken off, the root cut off 4 to 6 inches from the growing tip, according to variety, and replanted in fresh soil. If planted in a natural pond, the strong-rooted types, as *Marliacea*, will benefit by a cutting back every five years; but the *Odorata* and *Tuberosa* types, if given plenty of room, will require no such treatment.

Enemies. In natural ponds, the muskrat is the worst enemy of aquatic plants. Steel traps set in the diving-holes or in the runs leading into the pond are most effective.

Green and black fly are best eliminated by a strong spray from a hose pipe, which washes them off into the water where the fish can devour them.

For leaf-miner, apply kerosene emulsion after the flowers close.

Leaf-spot is a fungous disease coming after a period of warm, humid weather, especially if foliage is very crowded. Bordeaux mixture will prevent its spread.

Green scum is usually most unsightly during May and early June, before the Lily-pads have spread out over the surface. Flushing the pool will prove helpful, the scum disappearing in a week to ten days. It will be successfully checked by the pads later on since it thrives only in sunlight.

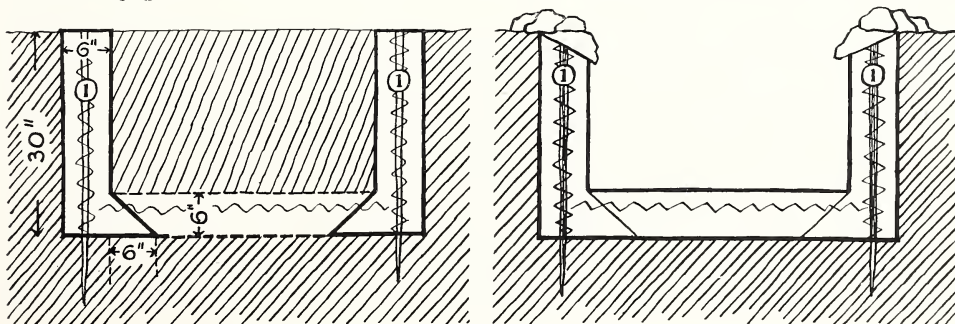
Chemicals. It is inadvisable to use any chemicals in the water. To keep the pool clear and clean, the proper amount of plants, both surface and submerged, and a few fish and snails will prove both effective and safe; and, too, where there are fish in the pool, there will be no mosquito problem. For outdoor Lily-pools, goldfish are to be preferred to any other kinds, since they are useful as well as ornamental.

THE POOL

THE lack of a natural pond need not deprive one of the pleasure of a water-garden. If there is a stream or brook, it can be dammed; or better, if there is a piece of low ground, it can be flooded. Should the soil be not sufficiently retentive, a 4 or 5-inch layer of clay can be spread over the depression and tamped to a heavy paste. Those who must excavate for their pool may use the puddled clay, but if the location chosen is in ordinary garden soil, a 6-inch layer of clay should be used and faced with a thin coat of cement (in proportion of 2 to 1).

Whether one wishes to build a formal or informal pool, no wood forms are necessary; unless, in the case of the formal pool, it is desired to have the walls higher than the surrounding earth. On the location selected, lay out the size and shape of the pool with twine and stakes; 6 inches outside this form make another identical to it. Excavate the trench to a depth of 30 inches, cutting, with a spade or other sharp, square instrument, a bevel (see diagram) on the inner side 6 inches up from the bottom. Hang heavy fence mesh on stakes driven in the center of the trench and about 3 feet apart. Pour the concrete (1 part cement; 2 parts sand; 3 parts gravel or crushed stone). The top of the walls may be finished with a fine cement coat or with field-stone. After the walls have set, excavate the soil within to a depth of 30 inches, tamp down well, and pour a 3-inch layer of concrete. Cover with the fence mesh and pour another 3-inch layer of concrete. After the bottom has set, the whole interior may be faced with a thin coating of cement. Spray the pool for three or four days to prevent too rapid drying. Fill and empty once or twice, letting the water stand each time for a day or two, thus removing the alkali before planting. An inflow and outflow may be installed, but are really not necessary as both operations can be performed with a hose (to drain fill the hose with water, place one end in the pool, and simultaneously drop the other on ground lower than the pool bottom, thus forming a siphon).

And last, but not least, the simplest and most economical type of pool is the tub, for a discussion of which see page 15.



TENDER OR TROPICAL WATER LILIES

TENDER Water Lilies give best results when planted after warm, settled weather is assured. In the latitude of New York City this is usually about May 20. These plants are started in tanks in our greenhouses, properly hardened off, and shipped to you at the proper planting-time for your locality. (We also ship on request.) Tender Water Lilies are free growing and flowering and, given enough good soil, make specimen plants with abundance of bloom in a very short time after planting. Tender or Tropical Lilies have a delightful fragrance and a wonderful range of color from white through the lightest pink, shaded to deepest red, and from light blue to deep purple. There are, however, no yellow Tender Lilies.

Under the classification of tropical Nymphaeas there are two distinct types: The Day-blooming Lilies, those whose flowers open with the sun and close at evening; and the Night-blooming Lilies, those whose flowers open in the late afternoon and remain open until late the following morning. The Tender Lilies are best adapted to artificial pools, and give better and quicker results than do the hardy varieties. They are excellent as cut-flowers, the blooms being borne on stout stems out of the water in contrast to the Hardy Lilies, which float upon the surface. Tropical Lilies are destroyed by frost but if given protection and a sufficient amount of heat (65° to 70°) will bloom the year round. It is better, however, unless one has the proper facilities, to consider them as annuals. Following is the list with descriptions of our offerings of this type of Water Lily.

EIGHT TENDER DAY-BLOOMING LILIES OF RECENT INTRODUCTION

AUGUST KOCH. A variety capable of adapting itself to various conditions. Being free-flowering and of extremely easy cultivation, it is ideal for tub-gardens as well as larger pools. The flowers are 7 to 8 inches in diameter, very fragrant, and open for four to six days. The sepals are lilac, the petals pale wisteria-violet, and the foliage strong dark green, the under side having a lilac shading. Possibly one of the finest of the newer Water Lilies. \$2.50 each.

CASTALIFLORA. The flowers of this variety are very large, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, of a delightful pink color. They are very fragrant and open early in the morning, remaining open till evening. \$2.50 each.

GENERAL PERSHING. Broad, chalice-shaped flowers of a clear and distinct pink, the sepals being of a lighter pink inside and splotched with purple without. The blooms are of a good substance and delightfully fragrant. \$7.50 each.

HENRY SHAW. This variety has the essential characteristics of Castaliflora but is a more moderate grower. The chalice-like, sweet-scented flowers are of a pleasing blue, the light chrome-colored stamens being also tipped with blue. \$5 each.

MRS. GEORGE H. PRING. The best pure white tropical, Day-blooming Lily yet produced. Flowers very fragrant, 8 to 10 inches or more across, long-pointed petals and sepals, and produced in abundance all season. It produces equally well in scant or ample quarters, the size of foliage and flowers alone being affected. \$3 each. (See illustration in color on front cover.)

MRS. EDWARDS-WHITAKER. Flowers light lavender-blue, changing to a very light sky-blue in older flowers. Like Mrs. George H. Pring in adaptability, the young plants of the Mrs. Edwards-Whitaker will begin to flower in a 4-inch pot, increasing in size of foliage and flower with increased allowance of water surface and soil, until flowers over a foot in diameter are produced. \$3 each.

STELLA GURNEY. A strong, fragrant, free-flowering variety with light rose-pink blooms on good stems. The flower is full-petaled, the petals being pointed, giving a star-like effect. \$2.50 each.

WILSON GIGANTEA. Flowers a dark lavender-blue, 7 to 8 inches in diameter, and borne on strong stems a foot above the water. Makes an attractive display in large pools because of size of flower and foliage, and freedom of bloom. \$3.50 each.

COMPLETE LIST OF DAY-BLOOMERS

August Koch. See page 4.

Blue Beauty (*N. pulcherrima*). An old, beautiful, and dependable tender Water Lily with delightful light blue petals and yellow and blue stamens. Free and continuous flowering, producing fragrant blooms 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Leaves and buds spotted with purple. \$2 each.

Cærulea. The original Nile Blue "Lotus." Produces an endless succession of fragrant blooms till frost. \$1.50 each.

Capensis (Cape Water Lily). Flowers sky-blue; free flowering, making ideal cut-flowers of medium size. \$1.50 each.

Capensis zanzibariensis. The very free-flowering African Water Lily. Rich deep purple flowers, very fragrant, 6 to 8 in. across. \$2.50 each.

Capensis zanzibariensis azurea. A light blue seedling variation of the above. \$1.50 each.

Capensis zanzibariensis rosea. A seedling of Zanzibariensis essentially the same but with rose-pink flowers. \$1.50 each.

Castaliflora. See page 4.

Dauben. Suitable for tub or aquarium culture, yet capable of producing a fairly large plant and blooms if given sufficient space. Flowers of a very light blue and very fragrant. \$1.50 each.

General Pershing. See page 4.

Gracilis. Flowers a cream-white of medium size, borne on stout stems well above the water, and sweetly scented. \$2.50 each.

Gracilis rosea. A deep rose-pink seedling of Gracilis. \$2 each.

Grossherzog Ernst Ludwig. Allowed ample space, this variety will prove a vigorous grower, producing large flowers of a rich violet-blue, with golden yellow center. \$2.50 each.

Henry Shaw. See page 4.

Mrs. C. W. Ward. Produces freely as beautiful a large flower of deep rose-pink as is to be found among Tender Nymphaeas. Petals pointed; leaves scalloped. \$2.50 each.

Mrs. Edwards-Whitaker. See page 4.

Mrs. George H. Pring. See page 4.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Adapted to medium-sized pools; of easy culture and producing freely lavender-blue cup-shaped blooms. \$2 each.

Panama-Pacific. This variety was produced quite recently in Arlington. It is practically everblooming, of a medium, compact growth, free-flowering, and produces young plants on the leaves. The leaves are beautifully spotted and marked as are the bronzy green buds. The flowers are of a royal purple with golden center partaking of a wine-red suffusion in the sun upon first opening. \$2.50 each.

Pennsylvania. Flowers a deep rich blue, many petaled, stamens yellow tipped with blue. Buds and leaves beautifully spotted with maroon markings. Suitable for medium-sized pools and tubs. \$2 each.

Stella Gurney. See page 4.

Wilson Gigantea. See page 4.

William Stone. A free-blooming Lily producing purple, star-shaped flowers on tall stems. Excellent as cut-flowers. \$2 each.

THREE DAY-BLOOMERS, our selection, \$3

COLLECTIONS OF TENDER WATER LILIES

The stock for these Tender Lily Collections is identical with that supplied at regular prices. Our object in offering these assortments is to aid our patrons to a greater satisfaction and pleasure in their Water Lily Gardens. A pool 6 by 8 feet will accommodate four Lilies and an assortment of other aquatics.

1928 Premier Collection

Mrs. George H. Pring (white)	\$3 00
Mrs. Edwards-Whitaker (light blue)	2 50
Pennsylvania (blue)	3 00
Stella Gurney (pink)	2 50

In collection, \$10

Crown Trio (see front cover)

Pennsylvania (blue)	\$3 00
Mrs. George H. Pring (white)	3 00
Mrs. C. W. Ward (pink)	2 50

In collection, \$7.50

Garden State Trio

Mrs. Edwards-Whitaker (light blue)	\$2 50
Panama-Pacific (royal purple)	2 50
Blue Beauty (blue)	2 00

In collection, \$6

Blue Ribbon Trio

Blue Beauty (blue)	\$2 00
August Koch (purple)	2 50
Mrs. George H. Pring (white)	3 00

In collection, \$6.50



THE NIGHT-BLOOMING WATER LILIES

Gorgeous display of brilliant color is the offering of the Night-blooming Lilies for recognition and a place in every pool. The designation "Night Bloomer" is a trifle misleading; specifically, the flowers close at midday, or when the sunlight becomes strongest, and open again in the late afternoon. On cloudy days or in late summer, when the weather becomes cooler, they sometimes remain open through the twenty-four hours.

Five varieties representative of the full color range of the Night-blooming Lilies

JUNO (*N. dentata superba*). Flowers 8 to 12 inches in diameter which open flat. The best night-blooming white. \$3 each.

KEW. Beautifully mottled foliage; medium-sized flowers of a very light pink. A moderate grower. \$1.50 each.

BISSET. A beautiful, free-growing variety, with glowing, rosy pink, concave petals, giving a chalice-like effect. Flowers 8 to 10 inches across. \$2 each.

GEORGE HUSTER. A strong, free-blooming plant. Leaves bronzy red, with crinkled edges. Flowers a brilliant crimson, 8 to 10 inches across. \$2.50 each.

FRANK TRELEASE. One of the best Water Lilies. Flowers rich crimson with mahogany-red stamens and measuring 8 to 10 inches across. Foliage a rich bronze-red at maturity. \$2 each.

Dean. Flowers clear, light pink. A strong-growing plant. \$1.50 each.

Devonshire. Very free-blooming; bright rosy red flowers, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, on stout stems, well out of the water. An old favorite. \$1.50 each.

Jubilee. Flowers white, with pink suffusion at base of petals. \$1.50 each.

Lotus. The Water Lily of lower Egypt. Large, white cup-shaped flowers. Plant strong and vigorous. \$1.50 each.

Lotus dentata. Flowers open out flat, to display broad, pure white petals and a clear yellow center. \$1.50 each.

Minerva (*N. dentata magnifica*). Flowers often 12 inches across, of a creamy white. \$2.50 each.

Omara. A vigorous grower, producing large flowers of deepest pink, the color being lightened by a white strip through the center of each petal. \$1.50 each.

Rubra rosea. The oldest red Night-blooming Water Lily. Very free-growing and flowering. Rosy carmine flowers, 8 to 10 inches across. A reliable variety. \$1.50 each.

Sturtevant. Enormous pink flowers suffused with red. Very desirable for large pools. \$2 each.

THREE NIGHT-BLOOMERS, our selection, \$3

The above group of five Night-blooming Lilies for \$10
A collection of three (including Juno and any other two of the five) for.....\$6.50



HARDY NYMPHEAS OR WATER LILIES

With Hardy Water Lilies, the hybridist has obtained excellent results in color, quality, size, symmetry, and fragrance of flowers, and growing qualities of the plants. The flowers embrace all the colors—purest white, delicate shell-pink, deep rose-pink to richest reds, yellows, and combinations of red and yellow. There is, however, no blue hardy Lily. For this color one must go to the Tender Day-blooming Lilies. Another contrast between Tender and Hardy Lilies is that the blooms of the former are borne on stems well above the water, whereas those of the latter float upon its surface, or are raised but an inch or two.

Hardy Lilies are unexcelled for planting in natural ponds, etc., and will beautify the most unattractive bit of water, provided they are not planted in too deep water or near a cold inlet (see cultural directions on pages 1 and 2). Once established, so that the crowns may not be injured by freezing or ice, they become a thing of beauty and a joy forever. They may be grown successfully in the smallest of pools and in tubs.

Albida (Marliac White). Broad-petaled flowers of a pure, waxy white, with bright yellow stamens; richly fragrant. Blooms very freely. \$1 each.

Attraction. One of the largest of the hardy Lilies. Flowers often 8 inches in diameter, of a garnet-red with yellow stamens tipped mahogany. As the flower ages, the color changes to a very rich deep red. \$7.50 each.

Carnea (Marliac Flesh). Very large, full-petaled flowers of a beautiful flesh-pink. \$1 each.

Chromatella (Marliac Yellow). Bright chrome-yellow flowers of medium size. Leaves rich green spotted bronze-red. Very free flowering; vigorous and of compact habit. \$2 each.

Escarboucle. Free flowering and strong growing. Flowers a brilliant red deepening to crimson; stamens garnet. \$10 each.

Gladstone. Large, chalice-shaped flowers, with broad waxy white petals and golden yellow stamens. A strong-growing plant appreciating plenty of room. \$1.50 each.

Gloriosa. One of the best red hardy Nymphaeas, suitable for both pool and tub-culture. Large, fragrant, brilliant red blooms; one of our most satisfactory varieties. \$5 each.

Helen Fowler. Large, fragrant flowers of a deep pink on stout stems suitable for cutting. A strong grower. \$1.50 each.

James Brydon. A strong, compact plant with leaves tinged bronze-red and large, cup-shaped flowers of a brilliant rose-crimson. \$3 each.

Loose. One of the best white hardy Lilies. Large, delightfully fragrant. Flowers continuously and freely. \$1.50 each.

Marliac Rose. Free flowering, of good size and substance; fragrant cup-shaped flowers of deep rose. \$2 each.

Odorata gigantea. The large native white Water Lily common to northeastern United States. Excellent for natural plantings in lake and ponds, as it is perfectly hardy and will care for itself under all ordinary conditions. 75 cts. each, \$2 for 3.

HARDY NYMPHEAS OR WATER LILIES, continued

Pink Opal. Excellent as a cut-flower. Full-petaled, very deep pink blooms of medium size. \$2 each.

Rose Arey. Exceptionally large, fragrant flowers of a deep uniform pink. Free flowering. \$2.50 each.

W. B. Shaw. Large, very fragrant blooms of rich rose-pink. A strong and continuous flowering variety. \$1.50 each.

William Falconer. Very dark red flowers with bright yellow stamens. Blooms produced freely after the plant is firmly established. \$5 each.

An Old Favorite, The Ardmore Trio

Albida (Marliac White)

Carnea (Marliac Flesh)

Chromatella (Marliac Yellow)

In collection, \$3

ASSORTED COLLECTIONS

Under each class of Water Lilies we have listed special harmonious groupings or collections of our regular stock for the purpose of aiding our patrons to a greater satisfaction and pleasure in their water-gardens. It is but natural, therefore, that we should extend our idea of assortment and offer a few mixed collections for those who desire harmonious variety.

NOTE.—A pool 6 by 8 feet accommodates 4 Lilies, and a pool 10 by 15 feet accommodates 12 Lilies and other aquatics. It should be borne in mind, however, that artistry demands patches of open water, especially in the larger pools.

Collection No. 1

	Each
Blue Beauty (blue, day bloomer).....	\$2 00
Rubra (red, night bloomer).....	1 50
Dean (pink, night bloomer).....	1 50
Mrs. George H. Pring (white, day bloomer).....	3 00
Gracilis rosea (rose-pink, day bloomer).....	2 00

In collection, \$8.50

Collection No. 2

Devonshire (red, night bloomer).....	1 50
Panama-Pacific (purple, day bloomer).....	2 50
Lotus Dentata (white, night bloomer).....	1 50
Zanzibar rose (pink, day bloomer).....	1 50
Dauben (light blue, day bloomer).....	1 50

In collection, \$7.50

Collection No. 3

Mrs. George H. Pring (white, day bloomer).....	3 00
Chromatella (yellow, hardy).....	2 00
W. B. Shaw (shell-pink, hardy).....	1 50
Cærulea (light blue, day bloomer).....	1 50
Rubra (red, night bloomer).....	1 50

In collection, \$8

Collection No. 4

Rubra (red, night bloomer).....	1 50
Mrs. George H. Pring (white, day bloomer).....	3 00
William Stone (blue, day bloomer).....	2 00

In collection, \$5

Collection No. 5

Minerva (white, night bloomer).....	2 50
Capensis (blue, day bloomer).....	1 50
Zanzibar rose (pink, day bloomer).....	1 50

In collection, \$4.50

Collection No. 6

	Each
Bisset (pink, night bloomer).....	\$2 00
Mrs. George H. Pring (white, day bloomer).....	3 00
Dauben (light blue, day bloomer).....	1 50

In collection, \$5

Collection No. 7

Pink Opal (pink, hardy).....	2 00
Blue Beauty (blue, day bloomer).....	2 00
Chromatella (yellow, hardy).....	2 00

In collection, \$5

Collection No. 8

General Pershing (pink, day bloomer).....	7 50
Mrs. Edwards-Whitaker (blue, day bloomer).....	3 00
Chromatella (yellow, hardy).....	2 00

In collection, \$10

Collection No. 9

Frank Trelease (red, night bloomer).....	2 00
Ernst Ludwig (blue, day bloomer).....	2 50
Cærulea (light blue, day bloomer).....	1 50

In Collection, \$5

Our Collection No. 10

One Day-bloomer	One Night-bloomer
One Hardy Lily	

In collection, \$3

Advertised Collection No. 11

Blue	Rose	White
In collection, \$4.50		

ORDER BY NUMBER ONLY, PLEASE

PHOTOGRAPHS.

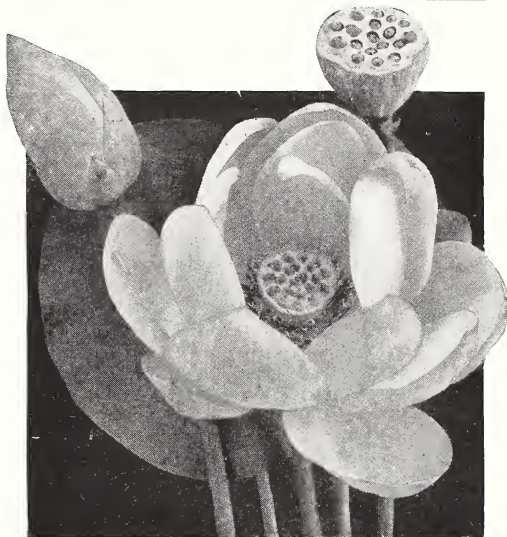
We are interested at all times in your pool and its surroundings. Should you take photographs of it and care to send us one, we shall appreciate it—a picture will aid us to tell others of your success.

NELUMBIUM OR LOTUS

A unique and beautiful plant, the Lotus is native to many different parts of the earth. The variety listed below as *Nelumbo nucifera* (Hindu Lotus) is native to India but was held in sacred regard in ancient Egypt. Nelumbiums are supplied in tubers and should not be planted before May 1. Their treatment is essentially that for hardy Lilies, except that they do best when planted in soil 18 inches deep and covered by only 6 to 10 inches of water. When grown with other plants, they should be partitioned off to prevent them from taking possession of the pool. When planting, place tuber flat in the mud, merely covering the tip.

Lutea (American Lotus). This is the Water Chinquapin native to our Southern and Southwestern States. It thrives equally well, however, in the East and North. Flowers fairly large, of a pleasing cream-yellow. \$2.50 each.

Nucifera (Hindu Lotus). Immense flowers of a beautiful rose shading to cream at the base of the petals and delightfully fragrant. The plants are hardy, vigorous, and free-growing. \$2.50 each.



Nelumbium nucifera

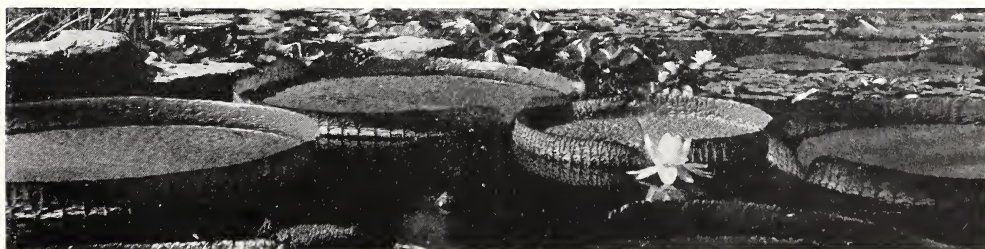
NOTE.—Both varieties here offered are suited to tub culture. If potted plants are desired, add \$1 to the list price of tubers

VICTORIAS

The Victoria, named in honor of Queen Victoria of Great Britain, is one of the most extraordinary members of the plant family. In its natural habitat, the sluggish streams of tropical South America, the leaves attain a diameter of 6 or more feet. They are round (attached in the center to the stout spine-covered stem), having the edge turned up 3 or more inches, and the upper surface traversed by a network of red lines which form the boundaries of a series of green boss-like prominences. The flower is very large (12 to 16 inches across on fully developed plants, and is a beautiful white with a heavy, pleasant odor, upon first opening suggesting but not adequately described as like that of a ripe pineapple. The flower takes on a beautiful pink shading which deepens gradually until it closes. The culture of Victorias is essentially the same as for Tender Lilies but they require much more soil and greater water surface to attain maximum growth. If planted in boxes 3 to 4 feet square, or tubs with a water depth of 8 to 10 inches, however, such plants may have leaves 3 feet in diameter and flowers 6, 8, and even 10 inches across, depending on the richness of the soil.

Regia (Royal Water Lily). The larger, more tropical variety native to the Amazon and its tributaries. Ideal for very large pools or natural ponds where it can be given conditions essential for its full development. \$10 each.

Cruziana (Santa Cruz Water Lily). A much more hardy variety than Regia and better adapted to small pools. \$10 each.



Victoria regia

PLANTS TO COMPLETE THE AQUATIC GARDEN

All water-gardens, whether natural ponds, artificial pools, or tub-gardens, should have their margins beautified by suitable plantings. About natural bodies of water the soil at the immediate edge is very moist and here the marsh, bog, and shallow-water plants thrive. Back from the edge, except in springy meadows and the like, the soil is usually well drained and admirably adapted to the growing of many beautiful hardy perennials. In many instances, however, the artificial pool is constructed where the ground is high and dry. The border planting for such must necessarily be of perennials suited to a dry, sunny location. A number of such hardy perennials have been included in the perennial list following:

FLOATING PLANTS

Azolla caroliniana. Floating aquatic plants forming crinkly green or reddish patches upon the water. Ornamental and harmonizes well with Water Lilies. 50 cts. per bunch.

Ceratopteris pterioides (Water Fern). An aquatic Fern found in still water. 75 cts. for 4, \$2 per doz.

Eichhornia crassipes major (Water Hyacinth).

A beautiful floating plant with glossy green leaves. Spikes of orchid-lavender flowers are produced freely if the roots are allowed to anchor in soil. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Salvinia natans. A pretty floating aquatic. 50 cts. per portion.

SUBMERGED PLANTS

Cabomba caroliniana (Fanwort). Delicate fan-shaped leaves of woven light green filaments. 20 cts. per bunch, 50 cts. for 3.

Elodea canadensis gigantea (Giant Water-weed). A rapid-growing plant and one of the best oxygenators. Desirable in pools or tubs, especially where goldfish are present. 20 cts. per bunch, 50 cts. for 3.

Ludwigia mulertii (Water Seed-box). Stems and underside of leaves red; upper side dark green. A good oxygenator. 20 cts. per bunch, 50 cts. for 3.

Myriophyllum verticillatum (Canada Parrot Feather). Delicate green leaves having a lacy appearance under water. 20 cts. per bunch, 50 cts. for 3.

Sagittaria sagittifolia (*S. sinensis*). A free-growing and exceptionally good oxygenating plant. When growing in pools, the arrowhead-shaped leaves and flower-stalk rise above the water. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Vallisneria spiralis (Eel or Tape Grass). An evergreen with long, narrow green leaves. A good oxygenator. 20 cts. each, 50 cts. for 3.

MARSH OR BOG AND SHALLOW WATER PLANTS

Acorus calamus (Yellow-stripe Sweet Flag). Iris-like leaves, striped green and creamy white, on running root-stalk. Hardy. 2 to 3 ft. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

A. gramineus (White-stripe Sweet Flag). A dwarf variety with narrower leaves having a pure white stripe. Hardy, 8 to 10 in. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Butomus umbellatus (Flowering Rush). A hardy plant with peculiar three-sided leaves. Flowers pink. Form clumps readily. 50 cts. each.

Calla palustris (Wild Calla). Small white Calla Lily with flowers on running root-stalks. A splendid edging plant. 75 cts. for 4, \$2 per doz.

Caltha palustris (Marsh Marigold). Large, yellow, goblet-shaped flowers in early spring. 75 cts. for 4, \$2 per doz.

Crinum americanum (Florida Crinum). Delights in plenty of water. Bears its large, fragrant, white flowers in umbels of six or eight. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Cyperus alternifolius (Umbrella Sedge). A decorative Sedge native to Madagascar. Will grow in any soil. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Cyperus papyrus. True Egyptian Paper Plant. Makes a very attractive clump when well cared for, with good soil and plenty of water, giving a tropic effect to the pool. 50 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

Decodon verticillatus (Water Willow). A pretty little herb or sub-shrub bearing clusters of showy rose-purple flowers. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Eichhornia azurea (Saw-petal Water Hyacinth). Plants of creeping habit, the runners floating out upon the water. Flowers of rich purple with delicately fringed petals. 50 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

Hedychium coronarium (Common Ginger Lily). In moist soil, makes good clumps 3 to 5 feet high, with garlands of sweet-scented, snow-white flowers. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

H. gardnerianum (India Ginger Lily). A more tender variety native to the East Indies. Flowers lemon-yellow, with scarlet stamens. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

The collections of Water Lilies on page 5 represent varieties for the beginner and the expert. We consider them the best of their color.

MARSH OR BOG AND SHALLOW WATER PLANTS, continued

Hydrocleis nymphoides (Water Poppy). A pretty, water-lily-like plant having yellow, chalice-shaped flowers with black centers. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Iris pseudacorus (Yellow Flag Iris). Attains a height of 4 feet in very shallow water and makes an attractive clump for edge of pool or in natural plantings. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Jussiaea longifolia (Brazilian Primrose Willow). A desirable edging plant, 2 to 3 feet high, the slender branches drooping at the tip. Alternate flowers of a pretty golden yellow. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Limncharis flava. Pretty straw-colored flowers and velvety heart-shaped leaves. 1 to 3 ft. 50 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Thrives in low, wet places but does equally well in drier, shady locations. Ideal for adding a touch of color at the base of taller-growing shrubbery. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

L. siphilitica. A native species with beautiful large blue flowers. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Marsilea drummondii. Foliage arranged like a four-leaved clover. Low-growing and spreads rapidly; suitable for a bit of unsightly, partly submerged rockwork where there is not soil enough for any other plant. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Menyanthes trifoliata (Common Bog-bean). Racemes of pretty white flowers suffused with pink, on stems a foot high. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Myosotis scorpioides (True Forget-me-not). Flowers light blue, with yellow eye. A hardy perennial doing best in a cool, wet location. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Myriophyllum proserpinacoides (Brazilian Parrot Feather). Long, trailing stems and whorls of finely cut, beautiful green foliage. Very attractive as an edging plant, the tips floating out upon the water. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Nymphoides peltatum (Floating-heart). A European species with yellow flowers. Has a tendency to crowd out other plants once established. \$1 per doz.

Panicularia aquatica (Water Manna Grass). A hardy, perennial grass suited to very low ground. Leaves narrow, striped white and green. 2 ft. 50 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

Pontederia cordata (Pickerel Weed). A sub-aquatic common to borders of brooks and ponds, having spikes of intense blue flowers. 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Sagittaria latifolia (Common Arrow-head). Large arrow-head leaves and white flowers. Ideal for group planting in shallow water. Hardy. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Saururus cernuus (Common Lizard-tail). A hardy, aquatic, perennial herb bearing pretty white flowers in a dense, nodding spike. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Scirpus tabernaemontanus (Zebra Bullrush). Clumps of hardy, quill-like leaves having white and green bands alternating irregularly. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Thalia dealbata (Powdered Thalia). A stately, marginal aquatic, attaining a height of 6 feet when well grown. Delights in shallow water or wet bank. Its powdery, canna-like foliage and elegant panicles of purple flowers make it a most desirable plant for the border. 50 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

Typha latifolia (Cat-tail). A graceful, attractive plant when grown in clumps, bearing the dark brown flower-spike well above the foliage. Excellent for naturalizing and entirely at home on the edge of pools, at a swamp-border, and along sluggish streams. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Zizania aquatica (Northern Wild Rice). A very ornamental, reed-like aquatic bearing large panicles of bloom on graceful stems 6 to 10 feet high. \$1 per doz.



Iris pseudacorus

HARDY PERENNIALS

ASTERS

The hardy Asters are of comparatively easy culture and produce their attractive flowers in such profusion for the full growing season from spring until frost that they are deserving of a place in the rockery or border about the pool. The species and varieties listed below have been chosen as particularly suited for edging and the border.

Spring-flowering Asters

Aster alpina (Rock Aster). Dwarf plant 6 to 10 inches high, with large, showy, bluish purple flowers. Fine for rockery or edging. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. alpina alba. Identical to the above but with pure white flowers. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Summer-flowering Asters

A. amellus (Italian Aster). Compact and free flowering; large, showy bluish violet flowers during July and August. 12 to 15 in. 20 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. amellus Lutetia major. Large, narrow-petaled lavender-violet flowers. 1½ to 2 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Fall-flowering Asters

A. novæ-angliæ (New England Aster). Clusters of bright violet-purple flowers. Stout stalks. 3 to 8 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. novæ-angliæ rosea. Striking purplish mauve flowers. 4 to 5 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. novi-belgi, Climax. Large spikes of light lavender-blue flowers. Very showy. 5 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Collection of Hardy Asters that will assure a profusion of bloom about the pool, including 2 Spring-flowering, 2 Summer-flowering, and any 4 Fall-flowering Asters, **\$2.**

Astilbe arendsi. The following varieties are of vigorous habit, producing large, feathery plumes of flowers during June and July. Plant in a moist, half-shaded location.

A., Gloria. Deep pink flower-heads. 2 ft. 50 cts. each, \$2 for 5.

A., Gruno. Salmon-pink flowers in spreading heads. 4 ft. 50 cts. each, \$2 for 5.

A., Queen Alexandra. Strong foliage; flowers shell-pink. 2 ft. 50 cts. each, \$2 for 5.

A., Salland. Large, many-branched plumes of red flowers. 6 ft. 50 cts. each, \$2 for 5.

A., Venus. Deep rose flower-heads. Early. 4 ft. 50 cts. each, \$2 for 5.



Aster puniceus

Aster novi-belgi, White Climax. A variety of Climax with white flowers. 30c. each, \$1 for 4.

A. novi-belgi, St. Egwin. Flowers a soft rosy pink. Plant of bushy habit. 3 to 4 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. puniceus (Swamp Aster). Bears a profusion of lilac-blue flowers. 4 to 6 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Achillea ptarmica, Boule de Neige (Yarrow). Large heads of pure white flowers. 2 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. tomentosum (Woolly Yarrow). Beautifully cut foliage; bright yellow flowers in flat heads. 1 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Alyssum rostratum (Yellow-head Alyssum). Brilliant golden yellow flowers. 1 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Bocconia cordata (Pink Plume Poppy). A majestic hardy perennial having beautifully cut foliage and creamy white flowers in terminal panicles. Suitable for backgrounds or bold groupings. 6 to 8 ft. 25c. each, \$1 for 5.

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Aquilegia. There are no more fit subjects for the moist, well-drained border or rockery about the pool than the Columbines. They include some of the most elegant and attractive of hardy plants, producing their spurred flowers on long, graceful stems borne above the lacy foliage.

A. canadensis (American Columbine). The native, bright red and yellow Columbine. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. chrysantha (Golden Columbine). Beautiful, long-spurred yellow flowers. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. flabellata (White Fan Columbine). Low-growing habit; pure white flowers. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. alpina (Alpine Columbine). Large, showy, blue flowers. 1 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.
3 plants each of 4 *Aquilegias* (12 plants), \$3

Chelone glabra (White Turtlehead). An attractive perennial for a very moist location, bearing several terminal spikes of creamy white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

C. lyoni (Pink Turtlehead). Showy purplish pink flowers. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Clethra alnifolia (Summer-sweet). This pretty little native shrub thrives in moist places where many shrubs will not grow. Spikes of creamy white, fragrant flowers all season. 50 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

Eupatorium urticæfolium. A late summer-flowering plant, bearing a profusion of small white flowers in heads. 2 to 3 ft. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

E. coelestinum (Mist Flower). A profusion of ageratum-blue flowers from August until frost. 1½ to 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Filipendula purpurea (Japanese Meadowsweet). Broad corymbs of silvery flowers given a pink suffusion by the protruding pink anthers. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

F. ulmeria fl.-pl. (Double European Meadowsweet). Double white flowers, borne in dense panicles high above the foliage. 3 to 4 ft. June to August. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Gentiana andrewsi (Closed Gentian). Clusters of dark blue flowers against a collar of leaves. Hardy and strong; grows in very moist places. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Helenium autumnale superbum (Sneezewort). An immense bouquet of golden yellow flowers. 4 to 6 ft. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

H. autumnale pumilum. A dwarf, vigorous grower producing very large golden yellow flowers throughout the season. 18 in. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

H. autumnale rubrum. A variety of the above with rich orange-red flowers. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Helenium, Riverton Beauty. Odd flowers having a purplish black cone in center against a background of rich lemon-yellow petals. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

3 plants each of 4 varieties of *Helenium* (12 plants in all) for \$2.50

Hemerocallis. The Day Lilies are particularly suited for plantings about the pool or any bit of water.

H., Dr. Regel. Flowers bell-shaped, of a rich chrome-yellow; early. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

H. dumortieri. A dwarf variety flowering in midsummer. Flowers rich yellow, with reverse of petals bronze. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

H. fulva. Trumpet-shaped orange flowers, with tawny shadings. 4 to 6 ft. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

H., Kwanso. A double-flowered variety of *Fulva*. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

H., Sovereign. Large, broad petals of a soft chrome-yellow, shaded with bronze on reverse side. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

3 each of any 4 *Hemerocallis* (12 plants), \$2.50

Heuchera sanguinea (Coral Bells). Hardy, dwarf plants of compact habit and easy culture, bearing graceful, loose spikes of tiny coral bells. Excellent for rockwork about tub-garden or pool. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Hibiscus (Rose Mallow). Thrives in any soil, delighting in moist locations. Excellent for large or small mass plantings. A wealth of large rose-red flowers against dark green foliage. 3 to 5 ft. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.



Japanese Iris

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Iris kaempferi (Japanese Iris). There are few hardy flowers that excel the improved forms of this beautiful Iris. It succeeds well in almost any soil but prefers plenty of moisture, especially when the buds are forming. It is particularly valuable for the border as it comes into flower about the middle of June and continues for three to four weeks, a period when other flowers of this class are scarce. It makes an excellent cut-flower, for which purpose it should be cut in the bud and the flowers allowed to expand in water.

No. 1. Strong grower, free bloomer. Pure white.

No. 2. Large pure white flowers with light blue shading toward the center.

No. 3. A very large single of rich indigo-blue, having narrow white stripes running to a lighter center.

No. 4. Flower double; large, wavy petals of a delicate violet-blue.

No. 5. Flowers semi-double, of a rich lilac-purple, with white veins.

No. 6. Double flowers of dark reddish violet.

No. 7. Large, single flowers of vinous purple with yellow centers.

40 cts. each. Collection, 1 each (7 plants), \$2.50

Iris sibirica, Orientalis. Yale blue; long, narrow foliage. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

I. sibirica, Snow Queen. Strong, free-growing; pure white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

I. versicolor. Native to brooksides and marshes. Bears light purple flowers freely in spring and early summer. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Ligularia clivorum. Spikes of yellow flowers against a background of large, shiny green foliage. A striking plant for the waterside. June to August. 4 ft. 50 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

Lythrum salicaria roseum (Rose Loosestrife). A choice new variety of rosy Loosestrife. Flowers larger, of a bright cherry-red, in longer spikes. Excellent for naturalizing. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Monarda didyma (Oswego Bee-balm). Striking heads of fragrant, brilliant scarlet flowers in profusion. Excellent for backgrounds or bold effects. 1½ to 2½ ft. June to September. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

M. fistulosa alba (White Wild Bergamot). Very suitable along banks and for naturalizing. White flowers in single heads. 1½ to 2 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Nepeta mussini. Masses of light blue flowers. An excellent plant for the rockwork about pool or tub-garden. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Oenothera. The Evening Primroses are excellent for the border of pools located in high, dry ground, exposed to full sun, or for rockwork.

O. missouriensis (Ozark Sundrops). A profusion of large, solitary, yellow flowers from June to August. 10 in. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Oenothera speciosa. Hardy plants; large, pure white flowers. 1½ ft. August, September. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Primula (Primrose). The Primroses and Cowslips delight in the moist, deep ground along a stream-bank or other water-course with partial shade. They are excellent for naturalizing about the informal pool, especially in low-lying ground. They should be massed for best effect.

P. acaulis (English Primrose). A pretty little plant, 6 to 8 inches high, forming rosettes of leaves among which nestle the light yellow flowers in May and June. Excellent for rockery or massing with forget-me-not. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

P. sikkimensis. An excellent plant for massing under taller growing perennials or shrubs in very moist places. Carpets the ground with light yellow, fragrant flowers. Very hardy. 8 to 14 in. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Sedum (Stonecrop). The Sedums are of the easiest culture, thriving almost anywhere. They are intolerant of dampness, however, and should be planted where the roots will be comparatively dry. Excellent for rockwork, or exposed masonry in high, sunny places.

S. album (White Stonecrop). Pretty creeping form with small white flowers and green leaves. 4 to 6 in. July, August.

S. kamschaticum (Orange Stonecrop). Golden yellow flowers in flat clusters above pulpy, light green foliage. 6 to 9 in. July, August.

S. sieboldi (Siebold Stonecrop). Rose-pink flowers and flat, blue-gray foliage edged with pink. 6 in. August, September.

30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

4 plants of each color (12 plants), \$3.50

Stenanthium robustum (Feather Fleece). Tall stems with showy panicles of feathery white flowers. Leaves long and slender. Desirable for naturalizing in moist, shady places. 3 to 4 ft. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Thalictrum dipterocarpum (Yunnan Meadow-rue). A very graceful plant with beautiful foliage and violet-mauve flowers with lemon-yellow stamens. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

T. polygamum (Fall Meadow-rue). Large heads of white flowers. Delights in wet places. 4 to 5 ft. July to Sept. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Viola. The Tufted Pansies are excellent subjects for rockwork or edging of shrubbery in moist, partially shaded places.

V. cornuta (Tufted Pansy). Large, pale blue, fragrant flowers all season. 8 in.

V. cornuta alba (White Tufted Pansy). A white-flowered variety in bloom all season.

V. cornuta, G. Wermig. Rich, dark blue flowers on good stems; all season. 8 in.

30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

4 plants of each color (12 plants), \$3.50

THE TUB-GARDEN

Have you sunlight, water, and a spadeful of good soil? Then you, too, can have a water-garden. You need not forego the pleasure for lack of space or other difficulties you may have in your particular case attendant upon the construction of a regular concrete pool. Easy, economical, effective, yet lacking none of the attractiveness and charm of a large pool—such is the tub-garden. It is easy to make; an ordinary wooden tub, a wine-cask cut in two, or any other such container which is approximately 2 feet in diameter and 1 foot deep, will serve. The tub may be sunk below or raised above the ground-level and large stones placed about, among which hardy perennial border plants may be set. And one can always elaborate, having two, three, or more tubs pleasingly arranged. But no matter how elaborated, the tub-garden is always comparatively economical. Yet this fact cannot detract from its effectiveness and charm, for if it is properly planned and executed, the tub provides a water-garden complete in every detail.

A Complete Tub-Garden

1 Cedar Tub for a Water Lily
 1 Tender Day-blooming Water Lily
 Selected by Arlington Water Lily Gardens
 6 Aquatic Plants
 6 Perennial Plants
 This Complete Tub-Garden for only \$5



Some Varieties of Tender and Hardy Lilies Suited to Tub-Culture

You may have any one of these Lilies, instead of our selection in the Tub-Garden, by sending the price indicated after the variety (the tub and other plants as indicated)

TENDER

Bisset. Night; pink.....	\$6 00
Cærulea. Day; blue.....	5 50
Dauben. Day; light blue.....	5 50
Dentata. Night; white.....	5 50
Frank Trelease. Night; red.....	6 00
Gracilis. Day; white.....	6 50
Kew. Night; pink.....	5 50
Koch. Day; violet.....	6 50

Mrs. Edwards-Whitaker. Day; lavender-blue.....	\$7 00
Pennsylvania. Day; deep blue.....	6 00
Panama-Pacific. Day; purple.....	6 50

HARDY

Albida. White.....	5 00
Carnea. Pink.....	5 00
Chromatella. Yellow.....	6 00

The Making and Care of a Tub-Garden

Select a location favored by full sun. Provide at least 6 inches of good soil; cover with layer of sand to prevent discoloration of the water. Place the tub in position, fill with soil and water two or three days before planting. When planting, simply press the ball of earth about the Lily roots into the mud until completely covered. For best results provide a small quantity of fertilizer occasionally throughout the season (a handful of blood-meal every two to three weeks after the plants have become established). Trim off the large outer leaves of the Lily occasionally—it is helpful to the plant and adds to the appearance of the miniature pool.

EXTRA TUBS. For addition to the tub-garden or as containers for Lilies, Nelumbiums, and Victorias in large pools, \$2.50 each, f.o.b. Arlington, N. J.

BOOKS

We are pleased to offer the following books which are at once comprehensive and authoritative: **THE BOOK OF WATER GARDENING**, by Peter Bisset. 210 pages of worth-while information every water-gardener should possess. \$5 postpaid.

GOLDFISH VARIETIES, Tropical and Subtropical Aquarium Fishes, by W. T. Innes. A full treatise on the various aquarium fish and their care, with information on the construction of aquariums and concrete pools. \$4.15 postpaid.

HARDY BAMBOOS, GRASSES, AND FERNS

BAMBOOS

Arundinaria auricoma (*Bambusa auricoma*). Of compact habit, with narrow, light green and yellow leaves. 3 ft. \$1 each.

A. fortunei (*B. fortunei*). A green-and-white variegated-leaved variety. 1½ ft. \$1 each.

Phyllostachys aurea (Golden Japanese Bamboo). Narrow leaves of a delicate light green, tinged with gold, on close-jointed canes. 2 ft. \$1 each.

GRASSES

Arrhenatherum bulbosum variegatum (Variegated Oat Grass). A dwarf Grass, with fine white-and-green-striped leaves. Splendid for edging. 1 ft. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Miscanthus sinensis gracillimus (*Eulalia gracillima unirittata*). (Maiden Grass.) A graceful ornamental hardy Grass with long, narrow, green leaves, midrib lighter. Flower plumes rise from center above foliage. 4 to 5 ft. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Miscanthus sinensis variegatus (Striped Eulalia).

A variety having broader leaves striped white and green. 4 to 6 ft. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Pennisetum alopecuroides (*P. japonicum*). A hardy fountain-like Grass having the flower-plumes well above the foliage. 3 to 4 ft. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

FERNS

To add that touch of naturalness to the pool and its surroundings, use Ferns. Though they will give fair results in ordinary garden soil, a light, rich, fibrous loam is preferable for Hardy Ferns. The first two species offered will thrive in a well-drained, open, sunny position; the third prefers a wetter soil.

Onoclea struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). 2 to 4 ft. 45 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

Athyrium filix-femina (Lady Fern). 2 to 3 ft. 45 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

Woodwardia virginica (Virginia Chain Fern). 2 ft. 45 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

AQUARIUM PLANTS

To make and keep the aquarium both healthful and attractive, plants are essential. The following are admirably adapted to such a purpose, using two or three or more, according to the quantity of water and the number of fish in the aquarium.

Azolla caroliniana. A floating plant with small, green, crinkly leaves. The roots provide food for fish. Portion 50 cts.

Cabomba caroliniana (Fan-wort). Delicate, fan-shaped leaves of woven, light green filaments. 20 cts. per bunch, 50 cts. for 3.

Eichhornia crassipes major (Water Hyacinth). A curious, floating plant with long, silky roots to which spawn adheres during the breeding season. 20 cts. per plant, 50 cts. for 3.

Elodea canadensis gigantea (*Anacharis canadensis*). One of the best oxygenators of rapid growth. 20 cts. per bunch, 50 cts. for 3.

Hydrocleis nymphoides (Water-Poppy). A pretty, water-lily-like plant, with canary-yellow, chalice-shaped flowers. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Ludwigia muleritti. Very attractive under water. Upper side of leaf glossy green, under side and stem coral-red. A good oxygenator. 20 cts. per bunch, 3 bunches 50 cts.

Myriophyllum verticillatum. Delicate, light green leaves, having a lacy appearance in the water. Useful for spawning purposes. 20 cts. per bunch, 50 cts. for 3.

Salvinia natans. A tiny floating plant, providing food and shade for fish. 50 cts. per portion.

Sagittaria sagittifolia (*S. sinensis*). A very good oxygenator. Strap-like leaves of a rich dark green. 20 cts. per plant, 50 cts. for 3.

Vallisneria spiralis. Long, narrow, wavy green leaves, tinged red along edge. A rapid grower and good oxygenator. 20 cts. each, 50 cts. for 3.

Aquarium Plant Collection: 6 plants, \$1, postpaid

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ARLINGTON, NEW JERSEY

NOTE.—If to be shipped via parcel post, please add postage as follows:
5 per cent additional to the following States: Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. H., N. J., N. Y., Pa., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va.
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Mo., Neb., N. C., N. D., Ohio, Okla., S. C., S. D., Tenn., Tex., Wis.
15 per cent additional to the following States: Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

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(OVER)

GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

We respectfully call the attention of our customers to the following directions, which will, if followed be mutually helpful.

ORDER EARLY. Please order early; it insures delivery of your order at the proper planting-time for your locality. Orders are acknowledged and filed as received. All inquiries should be accompanied by the order file number given on the card of acknowledgment. It will greatly expedite an answer.

FORWARDING. We prefer to ship all orders Express Collect as this service insures against loss, damage, or delay. Orders are sent Parcel Post only when specifically requested and funds (as indicated below) are enclosed to cover postage.

5 per cent. additional to the following states: Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. H., N. J., N. Y., Pa., R. I., Vt., W. Va.

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15 per cent. additional to the following states: Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

CANADIAN SHIPMENTS. To avoid delay at the border, patrons should obtain a permit to import plants from the Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advising Board, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and enclose permit number with order.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF PACKAGES. Any order sent by express or mail, if lost or injured, will be replaced as soon as we are informed of the fact. Goods sent in any other manner travel solely at purchaser's risk. We will notify you on the date your order is shipped. If not received within a reasonable time, please inform us, sending us a copy of your order, with file number and any other information that may aid in tracing the goods. Damage claims must be made on receipt of goods. We are not responsible for failure after delivery of plants in good condition.

ERRORS. Experienced growers and shippers of Water Lilies and Aquatic Plants prepare and handle your orders. In the press of business, however, errors may occur. In such case we wish to be promptly notified of the fact, that we may make such corrections as will be satisfactory. Please keep copies of all your orders for comparison.

REMITTANCES. Please remit by Draft, Check, Post Office Money Order, or Express Money Order. Where these are not obtainable, the letter should be registered.

CASH WITH ORDER. We do not ship Collect on Delivery nor do we open accounts for new customers on initial orders of less than \$10, which must also be accompanied by satisfactory commercial references.

NAME AND ADDRESS. Please write on each order your Name, Post Office, County and State, Street Address, or P. O. Box, also the nearest Express Office.

NON-WARRANTY. Due to conditions over which we have no control, unfavorable weather or soil, improper planting, etc., we cannot guarantee success after planting. We give no warranty as to condition, description, quality, or productiveness of any plants. It must be apparent, however, that it is to our best interests to send out only such stock as will thrive and prove true to name and description.

CORRESPONDENCE. We try to give all correspondence prompt attention.

(a) Please state all questions clearly and briefly (if concerning planting arrangements, a sketch of the grounds will facilitate an answer). Do not use order blank for this purpose.

(b) We are pleased to furnish specific cultural directions for any of our plants and to assist you in adapting them to your conditions. Tell us your problems. Inquiries should be made before plants are received. Mistakes in preparation of the pool and negligence in planting constitute the prime cause of failure. **Insure success,—ask us.**

(c) Some of our patrons may prefer to have us select combination of plants for them. We are pleased to render this service. Send us the size, or sketch of the pool and its surroundings, and a check, if possible, for the sum you wish to expend on your water-garden this season, and we will choose an individual collection adapted harmoniously to your particular pool and its surroundings. Let us help you make your thoughts and desires for your water-garden a reality.

(d) Send inquiries early—you should be in possession of all necessary information concerning your garden before planting-time. Mistakes made at planting usually prove most serious. If you have placed an order with us, please send the order number by which we acknowledged same when making an inquiry. It will facilitate an answer.

SUBSTITUTIONS. At times, due to unusual demand or at the end of the season, we are unable to supply strong plants of certain varieties. In such cases, unless otherwise instructed, we substitute similar plants of like or greater value.

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Arlington Water Lily Gardens

Growers of Water Lilies and
Aquatic Plants

ARLINGTON  NEW JERSEY

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